

CHAPTER X

THE BOND WITH CANADA

Eaton has been an American citizen since 1913 but his loyalty and devotion to the land of his origin is strong and undeviating. His particular passion is, of course, for his own province, Nova Scotia. "It grieves me to go out to the rural areas of this wonderful country to see large families living in two rooms." "My pride is hurt. If people become impoverished they lose their ambition and become sluggish in mind and spirit."

Eaton is unhappy about the relative poverty of his native Nova Scotia compared to the wealth of other part of Canada. What is true of the Maritimes generally, the fact ^(that) they are the poor cousins in the family of provinces, is illustrated by the decline of Pugwash itself. When Eaton's great grandfather was a minister in the local Baptist church, Pugwash was a flourishing ship-building centre. Cyrus can recall that, as a boy, he had seen as many as thirty Scandinavian ships loading lumber. Today it is a quiet obscure lobster fishing village. "This wonderful country is in need of help."

In an address to the Pugwash International Conference on Continuing Education August 15, 1960, Mr. Eaton amplifies this.

"The village of Pugwash and the Province of Nova Scotia are cases in point. Potentially one of the richest spots on earth, this area has at times suffered from economic setbacks because of changing conditions, national and international. The present time looks propitious for a forward surge here in agriculture, in industry and, above all, in the tourist business."

On another occasion, in 1953, Eaton voiced the opinion that "Canada is held back by the excessive caution of her banks, railroads and utilities. Now is the time for her big institutions to abandon the penurious and unprogressive policies of a contracting economy and embark on the bold and courageous course of expansion."

His private assistance to needy Nova Scotians has been generous. The late Percy Black, Conservative M.P. for Cumberland County (which contains Pugwash) said, "He has given away thousands nobody will ever know about. But really he dislikes charity. He's like Rockefeller was. He prefers to give money that can be used for social and economic improvements" (McKenzie Porter, Maclean's, May 1, 1953). Eaton has given \$250,000 to McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, as well as substantial sums to Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia. He has also spent great amounts on development in his native Pugwash. There is a saying in Pugwash: "The two most famous men in Nova Scotia are Santa Claus and Cyrus Eaton."

Eaton, who is described by Robert J. Rankin, former Managing Editor of the Halifax Chronicle Herald as a "great Nova Scotian",

once said, "He will never rest until every house in the Province has a bathroom and a telephone."

In a speech before the Canadian Manufacturers Association at their annual meeting June 1959, Eaton lauded the Atlantic Provinces, suggesting that adequate transportation could make this a "superlative summer attraction" to the eastern American population. "Just south of here are 50 million Americans" and Nova Scotia has more to offer than Maine which boasts a \$300 million tourist industry.

He spoke of how Puerto Rico had done this by top-notch airline service. He stated that "The problem belongs not to the Maritimes alone, but to all of Canada.... I could not be in New Brunswick without saluting Lord Beaverbrook, who has just celebrated his eightieth birthday here, and who has made such generous contributions to the Province's cultural institutions.... I, in my own way, through the Pugwash Conferences and the Deep Cove Farms with its Shorthorn cattle and wild fowl conservation programme, am trying to give my native Nova Scotia a hand."

In an interview with Executive Magazine, October 1960, Eaton amplified this view about cattle raising in Nova Scotia.

"The decline of industry in Cumberland County had a profound effect on agriculture," says Eaton, and adds, "If there is no demand for it, farming languishes." For years Nova Scotia has been short in producing its own beef requirements, importing 60 per cent from outside. Eaton believes the land with proper development is capable of producing top grade beef cattle and meat sheep. With his own shorthorn herd at Deep Cove Farms outside Halifax he can rightly say

"I think I have shown that Nova Scotia can produce cattle as good as those raised in Scotland." People attending his conferences report that messages constantly trickled in about prizes won by Eaton cattle at many livestock shows in the Eastern United States.

Eaton believes Nova Scotia is "bustling with possibilities" but feels that Ottawa should view it as a "developing" country and therefore worthy of the same support as any such "developing" area overseas. "I believe in the future of Nova Scotia."

Some hope for the future of Pugwash already exists. Eaton's old friend, Joshua Allen, owner of the Pugwash Lobster factory, had struck brine when drilling an artesian well. As a result of this a salt bed hundreds of feet thick was discovered and Canadian Salt has built a growing mill there now, providing badly needed jobs for the people of Pugwash. Eaton delights in this and at the Thinkers' Conference, August 1956, speaking to Alexander Samarin, the Russian metallurgist, Eaton said, "That plant will do wonders for the culture of Pugwash, as you know and I know, and as the Greeks knew in their golden age, a man must have three daily meals and a suit of clothes for his back before he can appreciate the arts."

In his speech before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, June 1959, he boasted about the famous men of the Maritimes.

"May I remind you that the only Canadian in the great American Hall of Fame in New York is Simon Newcomb, the noted astronomer who was born near Pugwash in Nova Scotia. I challenge any other part of the world to match the Maritimes' record for producing university presidents, scholars, physicians, statesmen, bank presidents and business leaders."

At one time Eaton was fond of saying that the president of every major bank in Canada was Nova Scotia born. His uncle, Reverend Charles Eaton, became a powerful United States Congressman, while his cousin, William Robb Eaton, became attorney general of Colorado and U.S. Congressman. Another relative, John W. Eaton, became a top corporation lawyer. "In conclusion I commend the Maritimes to you," Eaton said, "and ask that you give them the earnest consideration to which they are entitled."

On the question of Canadian economic policy, in an address to the 16th Annual Conference of Provincial Ministers of Mines of Canada held in Regina, September 14, 1959, he had this to say:

"I humbly state that I believe an official policy of tight money and high interest rates, influenced by central banks or governmental authorities, is not helpful to the general economies of Canada and the United States, and is distinctly harmful to the mining industry. The policy poses not so much of a handicap to the giant established corporations, which either have funds of their own at their disposal or, if they enter the money markets, command the most favorable rates. It is the newer and smaller borrowers that find themselves hamstrung.

"The plight of the individual is even more pitiable. I know a young engineer in Nova Scotia who was forced to contract for 8% on a first mortgage and on 14% on a second mortgage in order to buy a house this summer. If he could have waited to build a house for his growing family, he still would have been obliged to pay 6%. The cost of money to a similarly situated young man building a house in the Soviet Union, by contrast, is 2%. The Soviet Union charges the

same 2% rate when it loans money to outside governments. I am a dyed-in-the-wool capitalist, who subscribes enthusiastically to the system under which I have prospered, but I believe there is much to recommend the Soviet policy of an abundant money supply and low interest rates. The investor is not likely to put his money into Canadian mining when he can realize 1 1/4% on a safe mortgage.

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"Paradoxical as it may sound, another weakness in the economic fabric is the strength of the Canadian dollar as contrasted with the American dollar. Most frequently cited causes of the present premium on Canadian currency include the Canadian Government's policy of restricting supplies of money and credit, as well as high Canadian interest rates. The partiality of American investors for Canadian securities further sharpens the bidding for Canadian dollars.

"A perhaps less obvious but increasingly urgent factor in the disparity between the two countries' dollars is America's faltering financial condition, the sorry product of an unwise postwar foreign policy that has futilely sought to purchase peace and friendship by profligate expenditures for armaments, military establishments on foreign soil and foreign aid. Starting with the Korean war, the image of Uncle Sam has been undergoing a subtle but steady change from the dignified portrait of a responsible world citizen to a crude caricature of the proverbial drunken sailor squandering his money in practically every port on and off the Seven Seas."

In an almost prophetic vein Eaton went on to discuss the weakness of the United States dollar. "How does all this affect Canada and what can Canada do about it? Since the United States is Canada's

best customer, the weakness of the American dollar costs Canada plenty."

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"The Canadian mining industry bears the chief brunt of the consequent loss. Canadian exports for the first six months of this year ran close to \$2,500,000,000, with mining products accounting for almost \$1 billion or 40% of the total, far ahead of products of forests and farms. Mining exports for the full year, mostly to the United States, will probably exceed \$2 billion, so that accepting payment in American dollars will cost the Canadian mining industry alone close to \$100 million...."

Eaton has other advice for Canada, this time relating to foreign affairs. Again in his speech at the Canadian Manufacturers Association meeting in June 1959, he said:

"I believe that Canada will make the greatest contribution to international relationships and will do more for the furthering of its own economy if it adopts a policy of complete independence in foreign relationships."

He then proceeded to castigate United States foreign policy particularly with respect to its attitude towards Russia and China. After a few remarks about "our former late lamented Secretary of State" he went on to say that he was certain the United States cannot continue to spend \$50.6 billion per year on armaments - "mounting scales of taxes will bankrupt us or if we ever use these instruments we are all gone. Therefore my plea to Canada is don't get caught in that web in which we are involved in the United States, where we have gone so far that we don't know how to stop, how to get out of our trouble. Let Canada with its calmer judgment, its more

conservative attitude say to the United States in the most friendly way, we are not going along in a campaign of bitterness and hatred and we are not going to continue a cold war or get involved in a hot war if there is any way of working out through compromise of some kind of an understanding."

Further amplifying his views on United States-Canadian relations in his speech of September 14, 1959, before the Provincial Ministers of Mines, he had this to say:

"Canada cannot afford to let her best customer go broke, nor should she sit supinely by and acquiesce in the inane international policies that are relentlessly pushing her American neighbour along the path of bankruptcy or destruction. A forceful stand on Canada's part against American foreign folly would carry full weight with Washington and the American public. At the same time, in order to stop present severe exchange losses, as well as to meet the many technical considerations raised by monetary experts, the Canadian authorities ought to take immediate steps to establish official parity between the Canadian and American dollars.

"Let us turn now for a moment to the special hardship case of Canada's gold mining industry, a direct victim of American governmental policy. The arbitrary and fixed price established for gold by the United States in 1934 still obtains, although the price of every other commodity for which there is a world wide demand has increased in the intervening 25 years of prosperity and inflation. The result is that gold must be produced at a loss or be subsidized by the government of the country where the mines are located. I

have familiarized myself with the many theoretical arguments against a rise in the price of gold. Despite all the theories, I cannot persuade myself that it is equitable or sensible to prolong artificial conditions that discriminate against a particular industry. Here, again, a forceful and resourceful presentation of Canada's case could set the wheels in motion for a long overdue change.

"In view of what I have been saying, one might conclude that Canada would be well advised to declare her complete economic independence from the United States. Since the economies of the two countries are inextricably intertwined, such a drastic step would be utterly impossible. Still there is a Canadian school of thought ~~those~~ strong anti-American arguments deserve a thoughtful answer. As a son of Canada, who has never waivered in love of his native land, while spending much of his time in his adopted country across the border, perhaps I am as well able to take the objective view as anyone else.

"Let us consider the frequently voiced complaint that too much American capital is coming into Canada. If Canada is to develop her vast natural resources and to become the advanced industrial nation of her ambition, no one can deny that she will have to call on outside capital to accomplish the job. I, for one, think it will take far more money than American investors can or will provide. I would, in fact, urge Canada to encourage all possible investment from Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, France, Belgium and Germany, but not to the exclusion of the United States.

"In the past, it is true, Americans have been somewhat parochial in putting most of their foreign chips on Canada. They have been influenced by Canada's proximity, the character of her people and the stability of her federal and provincial governments. American respect and affection for Canada has in no wise diminished, but I look for U.S. investors to broaden their horizons."

In the same speech Eaton dealt with the question of whether Canada should develop secondary manufacturing industries or simply remain a supplier of basic resources for export. Eaton suggested a compromise.

"This brings us to the companion complaint of some Canadians that their raw materials should not be exported. I think that Canada should move forward to up-build her industry as rapidly as possible, in order to fabricate a maximum amount of her raw materials into finished goods. As long as she has a surplus of iron ore and other mineral resources, however, she will serve her own highest interest by selling them abroad wherever transportation costs will permit delivery in competition with the rest of the world. Otherwise, someone else will seize Canada's markets and establish close relationships with her customers. Along with the other countries I have already mentioned, the Soviet Union, for example, is letting it be known that she is prepared to sell iron ore, as well as manganese and chromium, in world markets.

"As Canada's population increases and pushes her frontiers northward, an expanding market will open up for her manufactures. Meanwhile, the spectacular discoveries of modern science dictate the

prudence of the fullest sale rather than the hoarding of abundantly available raw materials. Science displays an uncanny tendency to find new products and new methods. The statesmen not only of Canada but of many another nation need to make an effort to learn more of the miracles that are taking place in the world's laboratories."

In summation Eaton spoke with enthusiasm for Canada's future.

"Having sounded these somber notes of warning, I should like to conclude by reaffirming my faith in the golden future that lies within the grasp of Canada and her able and energetic people. By wise management of her veritable treasure trove of natural resources, and by exercise of a leavening influence on the conflicting ideologies that have kept the world in turmoil, Canada has it within her power to take her rightful place among the happiest and most enlightened of nations. I only wish I could return to Regina after another half century to see the marvelous advances that will have been made."

Eaton's economic and political advice for Canada is an obvious extension of his own values. This advice commands considerable concurrence, even in high places.

In the past decade Canadians have become at once more aware of their relationship with the United States and more critical of its policies. There is a kind of neo-neutralism in Canadian foreign policy which echoes Eaton's own views. In the world councils Canada's judgement, recognized as sane and sober, tends to temper that of the Americans. At the presentation of the Bowater Awards of Journalism at the Rideau Club in Ottawa on October 21, 1960, Cyrus Eaton had some kind words to say about the sanity of Canadian journalism.

"Canadian newspapers, in my estimation, are by and large per-

forming a highly creditable job. Their over-all objectivity commands admiration, as does their literary competence. American political leaders, to whose attention I constantly call Canadian news articles and editorials on international affairs, frequently comment on the favourable contrast to the counterparts in the American press."

In his speech to the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Eaton also dwelt on national, internal challenges to Canada. He spoke of encouraging the highest physical and intellectual development.

"The amazing advances in science throw down a tremendous intellectual challenge. Colleges and universities must pursue the truth relentlessly wherever it leads, if it means modifying opinions that have been tenaciously held for centuries."

It is fascinating to see the continuity of Eaton's relationship to Canada. Over 30 years ago he made a prophetic speech which in part is here reported from the Investors' Guardian, London, December 15, 1928.

"A speech delivered by Mr. C. S. Eaton at Ottawa this week has aroused great interest in Canada and the United States, for Mr. Eaton accused Great Britain of lack of initiative in developing the Empire's resources. Mr. Eaton is a Canadian by birth and is a prominent figure in American finance; he is the head of the New York and Cleveland banking firm of Otis and Co. At an official dinner given in his honour by a distinguished gathering of Canadian bankers, industrialists and politicians, including Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, who was Premier during the war, and various members of the Canadian Government, Mr. Eaton said that

although British people have always produced great statesmen, law-givers and governors, they have to-day apparently lost all interest in the economic potentialities of the Empire. He declared that Canada would eventually take the lead from Great Britain in the exploitation of the vast natural wealth at present lying idle throughout the Colonies and Dominions. Canada's role, he stated, is to give impetus to the development of the untapped resources of the Empire and to bring profitable employment to the hundreds of millions of people who live under the British flag. Canadians should not limit themselves to developing the productive capacity of Canada, great though this task in itself may be. They should take over leadership in the economic development of the other Dominions and Colonies, 'should make this job go, and stay with it.'

Eaton's relationship to Canada is an undying bond based in part on his love for his original homeland and in part on the critical role Canada has played in his rise to ^{industrial power} power from his first acquisition of an electric power franchise in Brandon, Manitoba, to the fabulous Steep Rock iron ore venture. Actually these parts are themselves interrelated and finally Pugwash becomes the symbol for the totality of Eaton's philosophy. In this way the boy from Pugwash comes home again.

Chapter XI

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p 226 Ark of St. Louis built in 1764

CHAPTER XI

A N A U T H O R ' S D I L E M M A

The world knows a man by what he does, what he accomplishes - the external man. In this sense we can know Cyrus Eaton, the man behind Pugwash. But what of the man himself, the inner man? Here we stumble about on conjecture and speculation. We can see patterns, the interaction of philosophy and life, the influence of his early days in forming character and behaviour. But the real personality remains only dimly perceived. The institutions, the factories, the mines, the meetings are all real, all tangible. The human being behind them remains more elusive.

Very little is known of Eaton's personal life except impersonally. He was divorced from his first wife, Margaret House, a Cleveland girl, in 1934 after 26 years of marriage. For over 20 years he occupied his present home, Acadia Farms, Northfield, Ohio, 19 miles outside of Cleveland, with only a butler and three serving women.

Both Eaton's farm and his offices in the Terminal Tower building, Cleveland, reflect his classical and traditional taste

in their decor. Acadia Farms is a large estate of about 850 acres of pastures and woodlands. The Farm became Eaton's in 1912 and had originally belonged to John Wilson. The main building, which is nearly 200 years old, is furnished expensively but with the same quality of restraint. He has raised hundreds of Shorthorn beef cattle on his farm, all sired by bulls from Scotland/at prices *(purchased)* ranging from \$12,000 to \$30,000. Their sons and dams are routine winners in top/show/rings. *(purchased)*

Acadia Farms has witnessed some fabulous deals. *extraordinary want (butter)* It was there that Republic Steel and other major corporations were born. In an interview with Marc D. Gleisser of the Plain Dealer, Eaton has stated, "We planned the digging of the St. Lawrence canal and harnessing of its electric power here. We had the financing set up and were ready to go when Al Smith was elected governor of New York and turned it down. Later President Roosevelt asked my help in getting that program under way again. I still have his letter and was recently offered \$1,000 for it." (The Plain Dealer, December 27, 1961).

He keeps a large stable of thoroughbreds, quarter horses, and hunters, and a Shetland pony for his grandchildren. Lots of Whirl, daughter of Kentucky Derby winner Whirlaway, is in Eaton's stable. An enormous St. Bernard dog, Spartacus, follows at his heels as he takes his daily long walks about the farm estate. At age of 75 he changed his own riding horses from spirited thoroughbreds to quarter horses.

Anne, the present Mrs. Eaton, is the daughter of a probate

judge of Cleveland, Walter Kinder. Her father, grandfather and great grandfather have all been prominent Ohio judges. She is a wheelchair invalid, having been stricken with polio in 1947, but she possesses such vitality that one tends to forget this soon after meeting her. An active Democrat in Ohio, she is as vocal as her husband and shares most of his views.

They were married in December, 1957. Actually they had known each other since she was nine as she had been a classmate of one of Eaton's daughters. They share a great many interests - history, philosophy and literature, to mention but a few.

Mrs. Eaton had an independent interest in the question of nuclear hazards and the Pugwash experiment generally. In her interview with Ted Princiotto, Cleveland Plain Dealer, March 6, 1960, she said of Eaton: "I finally asked him how much of a thinker you had to be to be invited to one of the scholars' meetings at Pugwash. I was invited." As far as Eaton is concerned, he maintains that Anne makes people feel at home.

Eaton has spoken of his wife's role with respect to the Russian delegates at the First Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists. "But Anne, who was there that year, broke the iron curtain." Mrs. Eaton has spoken of this first meeting as an unforgettable experience. "Here were many of the men who had to do with the creation of the bomb, sitting together to prevent its use." The Eatons believe that their peace mission has been more impressive to the Russians than ~~the~~ Americans since they spoke to millions ~~on~~ television. ^{of Soviet citizens} Of his wife Eaton said, "I'm sure the Russian people loved her."

ed On her part Mrs. Eaton, who writes poetry, has said of Cyrus when she renewed her acquaintance with him in 1952 that he was "the only grownup who was interest/ in poetry".

On March 3, 1959, in a talk before the Akron Jewish Centre Annual Women's Day entitled "Women in Power Politics" she said, "Educated women of America are not taking their responsibility to this nation seriously enough. They are defaulting in their responsibility to this country because they have taken to being female instead of womanly." And further, "Women throughout the world have the responsibility whether they want it or not, as protectors of the continuity of life, and that continuity is threatened as never before - by men."

Continuing her ^{criticism of} attack on young American women she said, "They are frivolous not educated." The female accent is on 'sex appeal' rather than on considering adolescent years the time for seeking education that will add first to family and later to community life..... These females become upper middle class women who approach an empty middle age with no interest or activity except amusing themselves. Society is fast approaching the time when it can no longer afford to support this vast horde of drones.... All educated mothers should plan to use their talents constructively after their children are grown. That gives them direction and purpose in life. They should keep up their talents and interests by reading while they are rearing their children so that they don't become 'rusty' in their careers."

Speaking about Russian women, she had these things to say:

"When Mr. Eaton and I were in Russia, I had occasion to observe and talk to many Russian women. They work hard - so hard they must be exhausted - but they are happy and self-confident because they are vitally important to their country and its economy, and they know it.

"Middle-aged American women know they are not needed, and they complain constantly of their health, of their households, of the accommodations when they travel.

"We visited a farm in Russia where women were taking sole care of a herd of cows. They were happy, and they were dedicated in this hard work, perhaps because they were so much better off than they ever dreamed they could be.

"Russian women are so dedicated that they are almost sexless. They couldn't be more 'comradish' and have the race go on....Until Russian women become soft and decadent, which they probably will in the distant future - since that is the history of our civilization - we American women ^{had} better get our second wind.

"Our influence can help democracy compete with totalitarianism. Women know that it's the mother's influence in the home that affects children. She is the one who decides when the television should be turned off. She is the one who instills in them a respect for learning, for 'eggheadism'.

"But women don't realize that they can extend this influence over society itself, that they are the guardians of values, of morals, of democratic ideas.

"As Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post and Times Herald put it, there should be an international

movement with the slogan 'Women of the world unite - your children are in danger'.

"Only men would go on poisoning the air we breathe^e. Only men would rather kill their enemies than live themselves. We women always think that while ^{there} is life there is hope.

"If men insist on dwelling on the things that separate East from West, women must insist on remembering the things that unite East and West.

"We women have been told that we think too emotionally. Civilization has to learn to think like a woman or the jig is up, because knowledge without feeling isn't knowledge at all. We must think with our brains and feel with our hearts to save the world" (Alron Beacon Journal, Betty Jaycox, March 4, 1959).

A lovely, poised and attractive woman, she stated in an interview with Aline Mosby of the United Press International on September 29, 1960, "Neither my husband or I are concerned about what people think about us as long as we are convinced we're doing the right thing." And further, about the activities for peaceful coexistence, "I rather enjoy all this - nothing more fun than a good fight for a good cause if you know you're right." For her cause she stated: "I am such a believer in the democratic form of government and in the United States' ability to cope with a changing world and maintain its prestige that I feel it's imperative some voices be raised against the belligerent and inflexible attitude which has characterized this administration the last six years. I cannot feel this unwillingness to negotiate is indicative of the will of the American

people. The time is short and the hazards multiplying by the minute."

In an interview in Moscow, December 1960, Mrs. Eaton stated that she thought women had more in common in their views than men. She was confident that women would get the men in charge of governments to ensure the safety of their children.

Mrs. Eaton is one of the founders of an organization "American Women for World Peace and Understanding". A rally was held on Monday, June 26, 1961, at Acadia Farms at which 3000 women of many nationalities attended. In April 1962, she travelled to the Geneva Disarmament Conference with 51 members of the Women's Strike for Peace group to make a plea for a test ban treaty.

Eaton's summer home is Deep Cove, a strong oaken house on a 3000 acre point of land which juts out into Mahone Bay near Chester, Nova Scotia, within commuting distance of the important communications centre and commercial city of Halifax. Here he keeps over 100 more head of Shorthorns, several racing yachts and a big motor cruiser for deep sea fishing. He neither smokes nor drinks and until recent years was still able to ski, swim, ride, play tennis and walk like a thirty/year/old.

Eaton despises what he calls, "The enervating custom of taking a winter holiday in Florida" and each Christmas goes to Lac Beauport, Quebec, for winter sports. But all year round he looks forward to his annual six weeks near the sea and pines of Deep Cove.

He has seven children: five daughters and two sons. His eldest son, Cyrus Eaton Jr., a veteran bomber pilot of the United States Airforce, was shot down during the war and spent two years in a

German Prisoner of War Camp. He is one of Eaton's business associates, and lives at Arrow Farm, ^{near Acadian} outside Cleveland. He, in turn, has four children, one of whom is Cyrus Eaton III.

Cyrus' younger son, Macpherson, lives modestly near his father's summer home in Nova Scotia all year round. Macpherson doesn't like financial life. Last year, Earl Mitchell, a taxi driver out of Chester, noticed Macpherson was driving a truck. "Golly," he said, "I wouldn't work like that if my dad had millions of dollars." Said Macpherson Eaton, "You'd darn well have to if you ^r dad didn't hand them out to you" (McKenzie Porter in Macleans magazine, May 1, 1953).

Eaton has three sons-in-law: Lyman Butterfield, once Director ^{formerly} of the Museum of Early American History, now Editor of the Adams Papers and Professor of History at Harvard; Dr. F.A. LeFevre, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Cleveland Clinic; and David Hume, a World War II Commander in the Submarine Service of the United States Navy. He now practices law in Washington, D.C. Altogether, he has thirteen grandchildren. It has been his custom to invite them to Deep Cove each summer, without their parents. Here for about six weeks he provides a holiday which is at the same time an education.

Eaton's own deep personal respect for hard work and diligence does not stop at family bounds. In general he feels young people are too soft and self-indulgent these days. Moreover he blames parents for their indulgence which creates an attitude among so many young people that somehow or other the world owes them a living. In my discussions with him we shared the parallel view that too many

people, particularly the educated professionals, had a contempt for manual work and for the manual worker.

Thus the kind of holiday Eaton gives his grandchildren is designed to develop in them a sense of responsibility and a love for work. Each child is made responsible, for example, for the care of a Shorthorn Heifer and for some household chore. One year their group activity would consist in clearing a road of rocks and another in building their own Huck Finn raft instead of using the available boats. In this way, at an early age, Eaton hopes to provide them with what he considers an essential attitude for happiness and that is the love of work and the devotion to its pursuits. Such an attitude to work cuts across social systems, but it also has an obvious affinity with that "Protestant Ethic" without which the great social and industrial organization of capitalism could not have been built. In the present world of "organization men" and "status seekers", there is something of the past in Eaton. But it is the best of the past and fortunately there is also something of the future in him. This is Pugwash, one of the few signposts of hope in the world. Eaton and Pugwash remain inseparable. While the human foibles, which must inevitably exist, remain cloaked in austerity and aloofness, "By his works ye shall know him".

creative

As Fortune magazine stated recently: "Cyrus Eaton is at the apogee of his powers." This is no less true of the fields of finance and industry than it is of international and cultural affairs. He has recently won control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, to add to the already prosperous ^{Chesapeake} ~~Cleveland~~ and Ohio. He has re-

He has guided the expansion
~~organized the corporate structure of Detroit Steel and taken over~~
the chairmanship of that company. Through Cleveland Cliffs he has substantial interests in Inland, Republic, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Jones and Laughlin and Wheeling Steel Corporation. He is chairman of the huge West Kentucky Coal Company and a director of Sherwin-Williams, Cleveland Electric Illuminating, and Kansas City Power and Light Company. In 1958, he was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The Academy was founded in 1779 to "advance honor, dignity and happiness of the people" and is limited to men of "genius and learning". He has just underwritten a special issue of the journal of the Academy, Daedalus, ~~to be~~ devoted to disarmament. Finally, Lord Boyd Orr has recently nominated Cyrus Eaton as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize of 1962. Over one hundred Deans and Presidents of the United States colleges and universities have already sent letters to support his nomination. Thus Cyrus Eaton, having outlived all the industrial and financial giants of this century, continues to tower above his contemporaries.

There are many contradictions which we have not been able to reconcile. But one need not be alarmed by contradictions since they are the essence of reality. Bare facts are like bare bones, they give little conception of the living form. Eaton's rationalism might raise planning to the level of an ultimate function but he rejects the planned society. He is more of a pragmatist who accepts the conditions of existence which time and evolution have created. The logical extension of his own power is monopoly but he constantly

attacks the existence of monopolies. He believes passionately in the moral basis of life but accepts the inherent immorality of business. By his own admission, he is an enlightened capitalist. With this we shall have to be content. We have told the story of a man, while being keenly aware that a mystery remains. This is the author's dilemma.